

RICHMOND WINS FIGHT FOR BUREAU

Council Gives Site in Chimborazo Park After Eight Months of Shuffling.

HAD ONE MORE VOTE THAN WAS NEEDED

Effort to Block Ordinance Fails After Desultory Speech-Making by East End Members. Goes Now to Mayor Richardson for His Approval.

RICHMOND will get the Weather Bureau. With one vote to spare, the Common Council last night concurred with the Board of Aldermen in granting to the United States government a site in Chimborazo Park for the erection of a weather observatory, thus ending a long-drawn-out contest between a few property owners and the city at large, the citizens winning their contention after eight months of almost continuous pressure and canvassing. The measure now goes to the Mayor for his approval. The final vote in the lower branch was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Barber, Watkins, Bille, Buford, Burke, Cutchins, Donley, Ferguson, Fuller, Garber, Gentry, Hirsch, Hobbins, Hoyer, Lynch, Mitchell, Pollard, Pollock, Powers, Ratcliffe, Reade, Richardson, Rogers, Spence, Tucker, Umlauf, Wise and Peters—28.

Noes—Messrs. Davis, Green, Mills, Jefferson, C. Powers, Richards, Selph and Whitshire—7.

With the exception of Messrs. Davis of Clay and Green of Monroe, no opposition was limited to Church Hill, three Jefferson Ward and two Marshall Ward members opposing Messrs. Rogers, Garber and Gentry, of Marshall Ward, voted in the affirmative.

The ordinance directs the Mayor to execute a deed for a nominal sum to the United States government for a plot of ground, 150 feet square, in Chimborazo Park as shown on a map on file with the City Engineer. The ordinance carries two conditions: If the location is not used by the Federal government for a Weather Observatory, the land is to be returned to the city of Richmond, and that the design and material of the proposed building shall be acceptable to the Council Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

Following the reading of the ordinance, Mr. Richards of Marshall Ward, occupied the floor for thirty-five minutes in a defense of the people of Marshall Ward. In the course of which he reviewed in detail the arguments hitherto presented by the Council Committee on Grounds and Buildings. Although he stated that he was ready to offer a substitute, and had options on two pieces of property, no new proposition was presented, and the matter came to vote without further delay.

Defended Marshall Ward. Mr. Richards denied that the people of his ward were less public-spirited than those of other sections of the city, and claimed that they had been misrepresented. He defended his own progress. He defended his own position as the author of the substitute transferring the location from Gamble's Hill to Chimborazo, saying that he was willing to vote for a site on the brow of the hill, but not on Broad Street. He went into a long and somewhat technical discussion of the advantages for purposes of testing weather conditions on the hillside rather than the spot chosen by the chief of the Weather Department.

Richmond, he said, was in no danger of losing the bureau, as the Council had been told before that if it did not act within ten days the offer would be withdrawn. He vigorously attacked Chief Moore of the weather service, as a dictator, who was threatening the city with the removal of the building, and continued: "We have done without a Weather Bureau for 15 years, and grown from a hamlet to a great city." He was repeatedly interrupted with comments, although declining to answer questions, and shortly after 9 o'clock yielded the floor to Mr. Garber, of Marshall Ward, who said he favored having the official in charge select the site he thought best fitted, and that he had decided to vote for the proposition; that he believed it would be an ornament and not detrimental to Chimborazo Park, and that for himself he would be glad to have it in his proposed park on Fulton Hill.

Mr. Umlauf, of the Council, declared the course of the Council, and declared he would not yield to a public sentiment run mad, which would repent at leisure. "It is a well-known fact," he went on, "that the bureau will not leave Richmond. Another city has asked for it, and the reply has been that if the ordinance is rejected the bureau will remain in rented quarters in Richmond."

Mr. Umlauf said he had come prepared with an amendment, which a closer reading of the ordinance showed to be unnecessary, referring to the section which requires the plans to be approved by the Grounds and Buildings Committee. Turning to a discussion of the proposal to place the Battle Abbey in Monroe Park, Mr. Umlauf said no pressure of public sentiment could ever make him vote for that proposition; that he would resign his seat in the Council before he would do so; that he favored taking each case on its merits. "If the Grounds and Buildings Committee

(Continued on Two-Column 6.)

GREATEST IN HISTORY

St. Patrick's Parade in New York Over Six Miles in Length.

NEW YORK, March 17.—St. Patrick's memory was honored to-day in New York City by a parade which equaled, and perhaps surpassed, any similar effort in the past. More than 16,000 persons were in line, including members of about 50 organizations. The line of parade, more than six miles long, was lined with enthusiastic spectators, who waved green flags and shouted approval as the marchers passed.

Archbishop Farley and the heads of city departments, who rode in carriages, dropped out of the line on upper Fifth Avenue, and review the entire parade from a stand erected for the purpose.

Brooklyn had a celebration all its own, which came near eclipsing the Manhattan event. Thirty thousand men were in the long line of twenty divisions, which was reviewed at the Borough Hall by representatives of the city and State governments.

Down on the water front the Battery boatmen had their annual marine procession.

The more important of the St. Patrick's dinners to-night were those of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at Delmonico's, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, at an uptown restaurant, the Friends of Erin, in the Bronx, and Ireland's American Friends, at the Hotel Astor.

DECLINE APPOINTMENTS

Democrats Refuse to Serve on Committee of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The first test of the sincerity of those Democrats who bound themselves in caucus not to accept any executive appointments unless approved by Mr. Clark, the minority leader, came when Speaker Cannon announced the personnel of the Committee on Manners in the House to-day as follows: "Kennedy, Iowa; Lundin, Illinois; Garner, Pennsylvania; Lewis, Georgia, and Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, was promptly on his feet, and called attention to the fact that Mr. Lewis was not a member of the House.

The Speaker acknowledged his mistake, and named Mr. Bartlett, who declined any such appointment. Mr. Bartlett hotly replied.

The Speaker announced that fact to the House, and said that, with objection, Mr. Bartlett would be excused, which was done.

"The chair will name the gentleman from Kentucky," Mr. James, said the Speaker.

"And the gentleman from Kentucky refused to act," Mr. James remarked, with emphasis.

The Speaker called a halt to these refusals by submitting the question to the House.

He said it was for the House to determine whether or not a member shall be excused from acting on objection. Mr. Bartlett would be excused, which was done.

"The chair will name the gentleman from Kentucky," Mr. James, said the Speaker.

FLOATING DRY DOCKS

Representative Mudd Offers Bill Providing for Two Large Ones.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Two steel floating drydocks of a sufficient size to dock vessels of at least 20,000 tons displacement, to be constructed by contract under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, are provided for in a bill recently introduced by Representative Mudd, of Maryland.

The cost of the drydocks is not to exceed \$1,750,000 each, \$3,500,000 of which is made immediately available. They must be so built as to provide for the largest practical installation of machinery for the purpose of repairs to ships docked by them.

It is provided that one of the docks shall be located on the Pacific and one on the Atlantic coast.

EARNINGS FALL OFF

United States Steel Corporation Issues Statement for the Year.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The annual report of the United States Steel Corporation was issued to-day, and shows that for the year ending December 31, 1908, gross receipts of \$482,307,840 were derived from the sale of products, as compared with \$474,000,000 in the preceding year. The net earnings of the corporation were \$91,847,711, a decrease of \$69,115,000 from the year 1907.

The report further shows that \$16,965,181 was appropriated for depreciation, replacement and extinguishing of plant, and that the corporation has a surplus of \$1,074,553,333, which is a decrease of \$1,074,553,333 from 1907.

The report also shows that the corporation was \$23,247,351, an increase of \$1,250,000 over the previous year.

FIGHT WITH MOROS

Hostile Band Attacks Detachment of Constabulary at Borden.

MANILA, March 17.—A belated dispatch from Lake Lanao reports that a band of hostile Moros attacked Lieutenant Furlong's detachment of constabulary at Borden, and after a sharp fight eight Moros and two members of the constabulary were left dead on the field, while two soldiers and one civilian were wounded.

A company of a detachment of scouts have gone to the aid of Furlong's force. The day after the fight a constabulary soldier deserted after stealing five rifles belonging to members of the detachment.

FIRE ON LINER

Broke Out on Steamer Hamilton Just Before Sailing.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Fire in the after-hold of the Old Dominion Line steamer Hamilton gave the crew a lively fight to-day. Shortly after 10 o'clock the steamer's departure for Norfolk. Not many of the passengers who were to sail on the steamer had arrived, and there was no excitement among the crew or passengers.

The blaze was extinguished with small damage, the crew requiring only slight assistance from the city firemen. It is not known how the fire originated.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND

St. Patrick's Day Resolutions Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—"Resolved, That we sympathize with those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland."

That was the St. Patrick's resolution which Representative Edwards, of Georgia, introduced in the House to-day.

J. WILLIAM JONES DIES IN GEORGIA

Chaplain of United Confederate Veterans Passes Away at Home of Son.

FUNERAL HERE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Was Chaplain in Confederate Army, Author of Many Historical Works, Biographer of Lee and Davis, and Secretary of Battle Abbey Board.

REV. JOHN WILLIAM JONES, D. D., chaplain in the Confederate army, author of a number of works on Confederate history, and chaplain-general of the United Confederate Veterans, died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of his son, Rev. M. Ashby Jones, D. D., in Columbus, Ga. The body will be brought to Richmond and the funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon from Calvary Baptist Church.

Dr. Jones was in his seventy-third year, and while retired from the active work of the ministry for several years by the infirmities of age, he continued his literary work, having been the author of a number of books, papers and magazine articles on subjects relating to the history of the Confederacy. He was secretary of the Confederate Memorial Association, trustee of the fund for the erection of the Battle Abbey, and had for years been one of the most active figures in all movements for keeping alive interest in the cause of the Confederacy and for preserving accurate historical data of that period.

Dr. Jones is survived by his wife and five sons. Rev. Carter Helm Jones, D. D., of Oklahoma City, Okla., formerly of Lynchburg; Rev. E. Pendleton Jones, of Hampton, Va.; Rev. M. Ashby Jones, D. D., of Columbus, Ga., and Rev. Howard Lee Jones, of Charleston, S. C.—all Baptist ministers, and by Frank W. Jones, an attorney and editor of law publications in New York City.

A Native of Louisiana. Born at Louisiana, La., on September 25, 1836, Dr. Jones was the son of the late Colonel Francis William Jones and his wife, Ann Pendleton, both of that county. Receiving his early education in Richmond, he graduated with distinction at the University of Virginia in 1859, and later in the following year was ordained to the Baptist ministry as a full graduate of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky.

Shortly after his ordination as a minister Dr. Jones was appointed as a missionary to Canton, China, but the agitation of affairs in this country delayed him. He was called to Kentucky and there he began his literary work. He was in taking a theological education. Immediately after the secession of Virginia, when every locality was forming its volunteer militia for the defense of the State, he enlisted in the 10th Virginia Infantry, of which A. P. Hill, afterward a lieutenant-general in the Confederate service, was at that time the colonel.

Served as Private Soldier. He served in the ranks as private soldier through the first year of the war, being with his regiment in a number of important engagements.

In 1862, following an act of the Confederate Congress providing for army chaplains, he was appointed to the elevation of A. P. Hill to a separate command, he was made missionary chaplain to Hill's Army Corps, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, conducting the funeral of his chief, General Hill, who fell in front of Petersburg a few days before the surrender at Appomattox.

In his Confederate career, Dr. Jones was present on every great battle field in which the Army of Northern Virginia was engaged, sharing the sufferings and privations and risk of battle with the soldiers, ministering to them in hospitals, encouraging them in the performance of duty, and preaching with effectiveness and fervor as opportunity offered. While the army was in winter quarters on the Rappahannock, following the battle of Fredericksburg, in the winter of 1862-1863, he took part with other chaplains in the famous revival services which swept throughout the entire army, and as a result of which thousands of Confederate soldiers professed conversion.

A Chaplain in the Army. It is related of this revival that Dr. Jones, a Baptist in his private life, was conducted in Hill's Corps; by the Rev. Beverly Tucker Lacy, D. D., a Presbyterian minister at Jackson's headquarters, the Rev. Dr. Pendleton, himself a brigadier-general of artillery, at Lee's headquarters, and a minister of the Episcopal faith, and by Father Tabb, chaplain of a Louisiana regiment, "Poet Laureate of the Confederacy," and a priest of the Catholic Church.

Soon after the war Dr. Jones accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church of Lexington, Va., where General Pendleton was rector of the Episcopal Church; General Robert E. Lee, president of Washington College, and where, in the town cemetery, General Jackson was buried. He continued that position to 1871, conducting successful revivals both at Washington College and at the Virginia Military Institute, about 150 college students and cadets joining his church, and thirty of whom have since entered the Baptist ministry. Resigning his pastorate, Dr. Jones filled successively the positions of agent of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, general superintendent of the Virginia Baptist Sunday-School, and home and assistant secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

This latter work, in which he had his headquarters in Atlanta, necessitated his traveling extensively through the South, extending his work into the far Southwest, establishing mission churches in Texas and Indian Terri-

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DENIED ENTRE TO THE MERRY MILLS

Brother and Sister of Chaloner Refused Permission to Visit Him.

CONGRATULATE HIM ON BRAVE CONDUCT

Interest Now Centres in Probability of Reconciliation With New York Relations—Widow of Gillard Unable to Attend Funeral Owing to Her Injuries.

BY CABELL F. FITZGERALD. COBBHAM, VA., March 17.—For the first time since he was released from the Bloomingdale Asylum, John Armstrong Chaloner, of "The Merry Mills," to-day gained recognition from his near relatives, when his sister, Elizabeth—Mrs. John Jacob Chapman—and his brother, Robert Chanler, who reached Charlottesville from New York, asked in a telegram that they be allowed to see him. Mr. Chaloner refused.

The first intimation that the relatives were in Virginia was conveyed to Mr. Chaloner by a Times-Dispatch reporter, who was present when Mr. Bell, a merchant at Cobham, received a telephone message from J. B. Moon, of Charlottesville, asking that he furnish the means of conveying a telegram, which would arrive later, to Mr. Chaloner, whose home is two miles away. Mr. Chaloner would not give his answer until the message had been placed in his hands, although in an interview a few minutes previous he stated that he would not receive any of his brothers or sisters.

Will Return To-Day. Being refused admission to "The Merry Mills," Robert W. Chanler, who is sheriff of Dutchess county, New York, and Mr. Chapman, will return to New York on an early morning train to-morrow.

Sheriff Chanler, to the correspondent of The Times-Dispatch to-night, expressed regret that he could not see his brother, and said that he was at a loss to know how to justify even an assault, Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Wilson, Colonel Cooper's daughters, frowned and the former's eyes filled with tears. The words "Death by hanging," made the young women wince.

Mr. Carmack, shrouded in black, was in court, her son on the arm of her chair. A half-hundred women friends stood or sat behind her and adjoining counsel for the State. Two private detectives stood near Attorney General McGowan's chair and kept a watchful eye on the crowd, and a score of special deputies were distributed throughout the courtroom.

Jury Laughs and Sings. When the jury retired two deputies were placed on guard at the jury room door and two more at the foot of the stairs leading to the third floor, upon which floor the room is located. No one was permitted even to loiter around the foot of those stairs.

The jury were given luncheon at 12:30 and supper at 6 P. M. After supper the jurors returned to their room, and bursts of laughter and snatches of song indicated that the twelve men were no longer under the influence of murder or theories of self-defense.

Just before 9 P. M. they summoned the deputies and announced that they would "turn in" for the night.

Judge Hart's Charge. Judge Hart's charge follows: "The purpose to kill is no less premeditated, in the legal sense of the term, if it was deliberately formed but a minute preceding the act by which death is produced than if it had been formed an hour or other period of time before."

The question of vital importance is: Was the mind of the assailant at the moment of the killing so far free from excitement or passion as to be capable of premeditation, and was the killing to be accomplished—the end determined on?

Malice necessary to constitute murder in the second degree is not confined to an intention to take the life of the person actually killed (as in the case of murder in the first degree), but includes an intention to do any wilful act which may probably result in depriving a person of life."

Judge Hart defined heat of passion as excitement of such a nature as would obscure the reason of any ordinary man and render him liable to do an act of the most violent kind.

Previous threats by the deceased against the defendant, or acts of hostility toward him, or previous abuse of him, no such provocation as the law recognizes as sufficient to reduce an unlawful killing to manslaughter if these things had been done as a reasonable person would have regained self-control."

Of reasonable doubt, Judge Hart said: "Absolute certainty is not demanded by the law, but a conviction of any criminal charge, but moral certainty is required."

The law of self-defense is thus defined by our Supreme Court: To defend a home from the danger of death or great bodily injury must either be real or honestly believed to be so, at the time and upon sufficient grounds. It must be apparent and imminent. Previous threats and even acts of hostility will not of themselves excuse the slaying.

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COOPER JURY IS IN MERRY HUMOR

Members Laugh and Sing After Partaking of a Good Supper.

JUDGE DETERMINED TO SECURE VERDICT

Says He Will Keep the Jury Together for One or Two Weeks Rather Than Have a Mistrial—Delivers Lengthy Charge to Jury.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 17.—With indications that the twelve men are anywhere near an agreement, the opinion begins to prevail that a mistrial will be the termination of the famous case against Colonel D. B. and Robin Cooper and John Sharp for the slaying of former United States Senator Carmack. Judge Hart at 4 P. M. adjourned court and started for his country home. He said he didn't think a country jury, with no way to get home at night, would be foolish enough to bring in a verdict to-night. "They stay over and get the night's lodging and breakfast at the State's expense," he added.

Judge Hart began his charge to the jury at 9:30 A. M. and finished at 11:15, at which time the twelve men retired to deliberate. The typewritten charge of sixty-two pages, about 400 words to the page, was handed to Juror J. Hyde, and, according to custom in this county, this makes him the foreman.

Hold Jury for a Week. Judge Hart has declared his intention of holding the jury together for a week or two, if necessary, in order to get a verdict.

Judge Anderson, of the defense, expected a verdict in thirty minutes or mistrial. He would not discuss the delay to-night.

The court's definition of an overt act was general in character, and he instructed the jurors that they must decide whether or not the Coopers committed an overt act when they crossed the street to meet Carmack. As the court declared that no explicit definition of speech was sufficient to justify even an assault, Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Wilson, Colonel Cooper's daughters, frowned and the former's eyes filled with tears. The words "Death by hanging," made the young women wince.

Mr. Carmack, shrouded in black, was in court, her son on the arm of her chair. A half-hundred women friends stood or sat behind her and adjoining counsel for the State. Two private detectives stood near Attorney General McGowan's chair and kept a watchful eye on the crowd, and a score of special deputies were distributed throughout the courtroom.

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LEAPED FROM ENGINE

Engineer and Fireman Allow Train to Crash Into Station.

MONTREAL, March 17.—Four persons are dead and thirty others were more or less seriously injured as the result of the blowing out of a wash-out pipe on the locomotive hauling the Boston Express of the Canadian Pacific Railway this morning. Three miles out from the city, scalding steam filled the cab and the engineer and fireman were forced to jump. The train, without a guiding hand at the throttle, dashed into the Windsor station, held there for a moment, and then into the women's waiting-room and then into the rotunda, where the locomotive, after demolishing one massive granite pillar, was brought to a standstill by another.

The four persons killed were sitting in the women's waiting-room. They are: Mrs. W. J. Nixon, Montreal; her thirteen-year-old son and nine-year-old daughter, Elsie Villiers, twelve years old, and Marion. A score of men were knocked down when the train crashed through into the rotunda.

An investigation of the cause of the accident by General Manager McNeill disclosed that the break in the boiler was on the fireman's side.

Fireman Craig jumped at once and landed in a snowdrift practically uninjured. He ran down the track after the train. Half a mile from where he jumped he found the engineer lying unconscious by the side of the engine. The train was stopped by the fireman. He found the engineer lying by the side of the engine. He found the engineer lying by the side of the engine.

The husband of Mrs. W. J. Nixon is a train dispatcher of the Canadian Pacific at Medicine Hat, Alberta. He had secured leave of absence to come to Montreal to get his family, and they were all at the station to greet him after six months' separation. Nixon's train arrived a short time after the accident. The mangled bodies of his wife and children were lying on the platform when he stepped from the train.

MAIL CLERK'S JOIN

Unite with Telegraphers and Telephone Operators in General Strike.

PARIS, March 17.—The letter carriers have joined the striking telegraphers, telephone operators and mail clerks employed by the post-office department. At a meeting to-night they voted by a large majority to begin a strike to-morrow after the first delivery. Eight hundred postmen employed in the delivery of newspapers and parcels went out after the last distribution to-night.

The strikers gained greatly throughout the day, and the city was practically isolated from the rest of France and France from the outside world. Eight thousand strikers met to-night and passed a resolution to maintain the struggle to the bitter end.

There is a serious matter occurs to-morrow, which is a holiday.

There is an alarming rumor late to-night that the secretary of the railroad employees' union has promised to order out these men in a sympathetic strike.

FOR JUDGE HUNDLEY

Committee Calls on President Taft in His Interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—President Taft to-day consulted with a delegation of prominent lawyers who favored the re-nomination of Judge Hundley for the Northern District of Alabama. The President did not commit himself.

A big fight has been waged over this appointment for two years, the Senate having failed to confirm Judge Hundley.

JUDGE HOWE DIES

Distinguished Jurist, Former President of the American Bar Association.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—Former Judge William Wirt Howe, of the Louisiana Supreme Court, died at his home here to-day, aged seventy-five.

Judge Howe was elected president of the American Bar Association in 1887, serving two years. He was a native of New York and came South with the Union army.

COMING TO VIRGINIA

John D. Rockefeller Will Spend Three Weeks at Hot Springs.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 17.—John D. Rockefeller, who with a large party of friends has been spending the winter at Hot Springs, Va., leaves Thursday of next week for the East.

He will stop three weeks at Hot Springs, Va. Since he has been in Augusta he has greatly improved in health and strength, and he declares himself in the best of spirits.

GOING TO PANAMA

E. H. Harriman and Friends Will In August.

NEW YORK, March 17.—E. H. Harriman's yacht Sultana is being fitted out here for a sea trip. The captain said to-night that his orders were to proceed to New Orleans on Saturday.

From there, it is understood, Mr. Harriman and a party of friends will go to Panama for an inspection of work on the canal.

NOW HAVE EIGHT

Hard Work to Get Jury to Try Calhoun in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 17.—Attorneys engaged in the trial of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, for alleged bribery, disquieted twenty-four lawmen to-day and accepted one, whose original examination was begun last week. There are now eight men in the jury box.

TARIFF BILL NOW BEFORE CONGRESS

Introduced in the House of Representatives, Yesterday, by Mr. Payne.

IT MAKES PROVISION FOR INHERITANCE TAX

Bill Contemplates Downward Revision With Maximum and Minimum Provisions, Imposing an Average Maximum Duty 20 Per Cent. in Excess of Present Tariff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The long-awaited tariff bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by Representative Serena E. Payne, of New York, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. An increase of \$10,000,000 in the annual revenue of the country will, it is estimated, result from the changes proposed, making the total of about \$300,000,000.

The bill contemplates downward revision with maximum and minimum provisions which impose an average maximum duty of 20 per cent. in excess of the present tariff. The recommendation, made by President Taft, that an inheritance tax be provided, and that a limited amount of tobacco and sugar be admitted free from the Philippines, are included in the bill. The measure also provides for the issuance of Panama Canal bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 to reimburse the Treasury for the original purchase of the canal and re-enacts the provision for the issue of Treasury certificates the amount being increased from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

The bill was referred to committee.

Features of Bill.

Some of the salient features of the bill follow:

An additional duty of 1 cent per yard is placed on mercerized cotton fabrics, with a small additional duty on lappets, and an increased duty on stockings fashioned and shaped wholly or in part on knitting machines.

Coffee is on the free list; tea is taxed 8 cents per pound and 9 cents when brought in from other than the producing country.

Iron or steel is on the free list, a reduction from the present rate of 40 cents a ton. The duties on manufactures of iron and steel are materially reduced. Tin plate and steel rails are reduced.

Hides are on the free list, and duties on manufactured leather reduced, and shoes reduced 40 per cent.

Lumber and timber duties are cut in half.

An inheritance tax is provided, estimated to bring in \$20,000,000.

There is to be reciprocal free trade with the Philippines, with a limitation on the amount of sugar and tobacco annually to be imported. Reciprocity with Cuba continues.

The internal revenue tax on cigarettes is increased from 33 to 35 and from 11 to 10 per thousand. Bear and whiskey are not touched.

Nails, wire, hardware, tools, etc., are reduced.

Sugar is reduced five one hundredths of a cent per pound.

The cheaper grades of wool are reduced.

Tallow, cotton seed oil and works of art more than twenty years old are placed on the free list.

Reduction on Leather Goods.

The tariff on boots and shoes is reduced 40 per cent., and the duty on leather manufactures is proportionate. The pottery schedule remains about the same, but the duties on window and plate glass of the smaller sizes are increased, while the duties on the larger size are reduced. The tariff on wool of the first and second class used in the manufacture of clothing is not disturbed, but on wool of the third class, known as carpet wool, it is reduced on the cheaper grades. The recommendations for placing wood pulp on the free list and reducing duties on primary paper, with certain restrictions made by the Mann Committee of the House, are incorporated in the bill.

The duty on refined sugar is reduced five one hundredths of a cent a pound, and on dextrin one-half cent a pound. A reduction of 1 cent a pound is also made in the